THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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SELECTED TALES.

THE PURSE; AN AMERICAN TALE.

CHAPTER I.

It was a clear, cold, sunshiny Christmas morning in Philadelphia—Christmas, merry Christmas!—Chesnut street was thronged with people, whose faces beamed with happiness, and whose hearts leaped with joy, a joy not the least abated by the thrilling peals, which ever and anon rung out from Christ Church bells. The old, the young, the rich and the poor, were all mingled together in the gay thoroughfare. All classes and conditions seemed to have thrown aside care, determined to enjoy blithe Christmas with unalloyed felicity.

Perhaps it was thus being engrossed with so much pleasure, more than hard heartedness, that caused the gay groups who were going to and fro, to disregard the earnest appeals made to their sympathies by a young lad, apparently about fifteen years of age, who was wending his way through the throng, entreating them to bestow a trifle upon him for his poor mother.

He was a slender lad, and seemed to be quite delicate. Notwithstanding the poorness of his apparel, there was no appearance of vulgarity about him, on the contrary his every action was full of gentleness and grace. There was something interesting in him. His features were regular and finely cut—his brow was open—his eyes jetty black—and his eyebrows delicately arched, seemed like pencillings upon his clear white skin. There was no bloom upon his cheeks, as is usual in youth, and a shade of melancholy rested upon his face, which told that, though young, he knew sorrow.

Poor lad! he wandered along several squares, seeking in vain to arrest the attention of some one of the busy crowd, but they all passed him by unheeding. The merry laugh, and the joyous tones fell harshly upon his ear—he could not share in them. 'All hearts are light but mine,' murmured he, and the tears started in his eyes. He wiped them away, and proceeded on a little farther, but with no better success.

Shivering with cold, for his clothes were poor and scanty, he was about to turn into a cross street in despair. Suddenly, however, he stopped, and appeared to hesitate.

'Poor mother!' said he to himself, she will starve. No—I must not go home. I will try again.'

At that moment he looked up, and saw three young girls, one about his own age, and the other two a little older, standing before a shop window, admiring the articles exposed for sale. A new thought seemed to have struck him. Hitherto he had applied to gentlemen and ladies—now he bethought him that perhaps those of his own years would lend a more willing ear. Accordingly he approached them, and instinctively addressed himself to the youngest. Whether it was the benevolent expression of her face, with its mild blue eyes, so different from the haughty appearance of the two dark eyed girls who were her companions, or whether it was because she was nearer her own age that he first accosted her, he scarce knew.

'Will you please to give me a few cents, Miss, to buy some food for poor sick mother?' said he with downcast eyes.

'No, don't Gertrude,' said the eldest of the other two, looking scornfully upon him, and then addressing him she added, 'we haven't got any to give away we want all our money.'

'Do pray do,' said the lad imploringly. 'My father is dead—my poor mother is sick, and she has no fire to keep her from freezing this cold weather, nor has she any thing to eat. Only a few cents.'

'I will give him some, Jane, said Gertrude to the one who had spoken, 'wouldn't you Louise?' she continued, turning to the other, as the tears glistened in her eyes.

'You may if you choose,' answered Louise, 'I shan't'

'Neither will I,' said Jane.

'But his sick mother,' said Gertude.

'Pooh! I hope you don't believe that story. He just wants to get some pennies that he may play pitchpenny with some of the other bad boys about the streets.'

As she spoke she turned short around and began to examine the articles in the shop window.

'Indeed I do not tell you a lie,' said the boy warmly, fearing she might be influenced by the examples of her companions, 'indeed I do not. Oh! do not refuse me. My poor, poor mother—I fear she will die before I get home.—she has had nothing to eat these two days.'

The kind hearted girl could not withstand the appeals of the shuddering boy made as they were in such pitiful tones and taking her purse from her bag she put in it his hands.

'Take this,' said she, my uncle gave it to me this morning to spend for Christmas things, but I can do very well without them. Run home with it quick, and may it make you more comfortable, if not merry, on this Christmas day.'

The boy hesitated.

'My be your uncle will be angry, Miss, said he.

'No, no,' she answered, 'he gave it to me to spend as I chose, and now I chose to give it to you. Hasten with it home.'

'God bless you, God bless you!' he exclaimed, as the tears of gratitude coursed each other down his cheeks.—'May you never want bread as we have done.'

'He would have thanked her more, but the thought of his starving mother came across his mind, and leaving them he was soon out of sight.

'What a dunce you are Gertrude, said Jane, 'to go and give him all your money! Now you are done purchasing.'

'Well, I don't care.' said the good hearted girl, 'come, cousins, let us go in the store if you want to make any purchases. They went in.

CHAPTER II.

The youth did not stop to count the contents of the purse he had received, but turning onward as rapidly as his benumbed limbs would allow him, he went his way toward the southwestern part of the city. After traversing many streets, he at last turned into a small dirty lane whose aspect betokened the abode of poverty. Lifting the latch of an old frame fabric situated therein, he rushed into an apartment, whose wretched appearance fully corresponded with the exterior of the building. Indeed it was almost destitute of furniture. A table, two or three chairs, a few plates and cups upon a dresser, a water pail standing in one corner, and a candlestick of tin that was upon the mantle, completed the furniture of the apartment—with the exception of a trundle bed near the chimney place. Upon this bed lay a woman, pale and attenuated, whose face, though thin and wasted, still bore the marks of having once been beautiful. The soft Grecian outline of features, the thin and finely chiselled lips, the delicately arched eye brows, the full, dark liquid eyes, and the jetty silken hair, that fell in a rich flood over the wretched pillow on which her head reclined, all told of her past loveliness and beauty. She was pale, and appeared to be very weak and feeble—so much so that she did not shudder, even as the keen air entering the crack and crevices of the apartment, blew over her miserable couch with biting chillness, though it might be, perhaps, that it was the intenseness of the cold, which had already chilled the blood in her veins, and made her insensible longer to its freezing breath.

'Mother? mother!' cried the boy, throwing himself on his knees beside the lowly couch, as soon as he had entered the room, 'mother, cheer up!—look! I have money—see—and he held up the purse before her as he spoke.

The woman essayed to raise herself suddenly up as if to grasp it, but the effort was vain, and her slightly head fell heavily upon the pillows. Her lips moved slowly—he bent his ear to catch her words.

'You did not get it unlawfully?' she muttered brokenly.

'No no, mother,' said the boy, 'it was given to me by a sweet creature—an angel—God bless her! Yes! God bless her sweet face—it was almost as pretty as your own. She was so kind, too. No no, I did not steal it.'

Thank God!' murmured the woman faintly, and the blood played for a moment over her pale cheeks, around her lips, and then fled, leaving them still more ghastly pale.

Poor woman! her trials were nearly over. That momentary flash told that death's icy touch was fast chilling her very heart. The lad seemed to have an apprehension of this, and throwing his arms about her neck, the tears coursed each other rapidly down his cheeks, as he gazed earnestly in his face.

'Mother, dear mother!' he exclaimed earnestly, 'look up—be of good cheer—we will yet be happy. I will go and get the doctor for you—he will come now, for I will do without victuals, and give him all this money, if he will make you well.'

'Tis too late, too late,' she whispered, her eyes slowly unclosing part way, and smiling half tenderly, half wildly.

'Oh! say not so, dear—dear mother, say not so,' I will go this instant and fetch the doctor, and he will make you well, dear mother—he *shall*, for I cannot bear to part with you!'

As he spoke, he grasped his cap from the part of the bed where he had thrown it when he entered, and was about to leave the room. He had scarcely taken a step, however, ere a low groan from the sick woman arrested his attention, and he turned again to the bedside. Her eyes were gradually closing—a slight convulsive tremor played for a second or more around her mouth—a chattering of the teeth, a shuddering of her frame that slowly passed away, left her a stiffening corpse. Her spirit had winged its flight to eternity.

'Mother! mother! oh dear! dear mother! he exclaimed almost frantically, 'speak—speak—do but speak again! Why do you not look upon me, mother!' upon your William. Can it—can it be you are———?

He could not say dead—it seemed too grating—too harsh. He took her hand in his—it was cold—icy cold. He knew it then—he knew she was dead. He threw his arms around her neck and, pressing his lips to her pale cheek, wept as though his heart would break.

CHAPTER III.

When Jane and Louise Walton were done making their purchases at the store, they with their cousin Gertrude Clarendon, left it and proceeded homeward. They soon arrived at a splendid mansion in Walnut street, and ringing the door bell, were in a few moments admitted. Hastening along the hall, they entered an elegantly furnished parlor, where sat a middle aged man, engaged in reading. He was a noble looking person, and on every linjament of his handsome features was marked benevolence and mildness. He laid down his book as they entered, and with a pleasing smile asked how they had succeeded in their purchases.

'Oh, admirably,' said Jane and Louise in a breath, and they proceeded to spread out before him the various things they had bought, consisting of ivory needle cases, gilt edged books, souvenirs, &c.

He examined them, and expressed his pleasure at their beauties.

'But where are yours, Gertrude?' said he, turning to his niece who stood behind him, with one of her delicate hands laid upon his arm.

'I have none, sir,' she replied.

'None! Why, did I not give you money as well as your cousins?'

'Yes sir, but ——'

'But what, my dear?' said he, winding his arm around her waist, and drawing her closer to him.

'I will tell you what she done, father,' said Jane, 'you know she believes every thing a beggar says, and she gave all her money to a ragged boy, who told her a great story about his mother being sick—having nothing to eat—no fire, and so on.'

'Indeed I could not help it, uncle, said Gertrude, putting her arm around his neck, and looking with her soft blue eyes coaxingly in his face, 'indeed I could not. He begged so hard, and looked so pitiful, I really believe he told the truth. You will forgive me, uncle, will you not? I did not think when I gave him the purse about its being your gift, or I would have kept it, and given the money only. I was so touched with his appeals, that I put it into his hand without thinking. But you will not be angry, will you?

'Angry? no Gertrude, no! It were worth ten thousand purses, filled with ten thousand times the amount you have given, to know that you possess a generous heart! Girls,' he continued, turning to his daughters, 'I am astonished that you could not find it in your hearts to give this poor boy, at least a part of yours.'

'Forgive me, father,' said Jane, abashed. 'I have regretted since that I did not—I will strive to act more generous in future.'

'And I, too, have since thought,' said Louise, 'that what he told us may have been true, and that we might have given him something for his mother.'

'Well, well, my daughters,' said their father, kissing their rosy cheeks, 'for time to come always feel for &, remember the poor. Here Gertrude, he continued taking a note from his pocket book 'here is twice the amount you so kindly gave to the poor boy. Take it, my noble girl, you well deserve to be rewarded. Remember always that benevolence is one of the most godly of virtues.'

So saying, he arose, and left the room.

It has been said that the general makes the soldier. With the same propriety it may be asserted that the mother makes the daughter. It is a truth that cannot be denied. We have an illustration in the case before it. The mother of Jane and Louise, (she is now dead) was a woman of the fashionable world, whose heart had been made callous by contact with society, so that it never responded to the calls of distress. Reared too, amid wealth from her very birth, she in fact could not comprehend the suffering of the poor. She had formed the opinion that all beggars were imposters, and some had been found so—an opinion, unfortunately for the virtuous poor, that is too generally prevalent. This opinion, by example, she instilled into her daughter's mind, and though they possessed hearts like their father's, naturally kind and benevolent, yet the example of their mother clung to them like an unseemly garment, hiding the beauty that lay beneath.

Not so was it with the mother of Gertude,—Mr Walton's sister. She was a woman, unlike Mrs. Walton, whose chief beauty was her mental accomplishments. She had a heart to feel for poverty, and an ever ready hand to alleviate its distresses.

But Gertude's mother was now dead as well as her father. They had died some years before, leaving her an orphan heiress to the guardianship of her uncle, who like his sister, cherished the generousity of disposition which she possessed.

CHAPTER IV.

Alone in the counting house of one of the extensive mercantile establishments in the city of New York, sat a young man apparently about twenty one or two years of age.

His arm rested upon the desk at which he was sitting, and his head reclined upon his hand. He seemed to be lost in meditation on some object that lay before him, for he sat for a long time without moving his eyes therefrom, or even so much as changing his position. At length, however, he gave vent to his thoughts in words—

(*To be continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1842.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We have seen a part only, of this able report, but enough to find that the Secretary points out, in plain and forcible language the *necessity* of reform. There is an air of independence and candor in the report throughout, that, while it enlists the confidence of the people, proves that he is determined to go to the root of the evil.

After enumerating the number and grade of the vessels which belong to the United States, and showing the necessity of increasing the Navy, the Secretary drops a few salutary hints upon the subject of the Navy apprentice system—says there is complaints made, of which there is not "sufficient evidence of any *serious* abuse." Now we have very good reasons to believe there *are* just grounds of complaint. They have too many masters, and in many instances, are treated with any thing but humanity.

How are those poor things to make their grievances known when they have no friend within two or three thousand miles? Who could they complain to? Not one, but those whom such complaint would implicate—cut off as they are from all but tyrannical masters, no wonder there is but little evidence on the subject of their complaints.

The Secretary adds—

"The vigilance of the Department will be constantly exerted to guard against all abuses, and to introduce into the system every practicable improvement. The number of apprentices now enlisted is about 1,000. This is not so favorable a result," &c.

Vigilance is the thing we need. But how is vigilance to reach the case? there is the rub. We question all the powers of human capacity to organize a system of vigilance which would detect cruel treatment toward unresisting, harmless boys, wholly in the power of their savage tyrants, perhaps on the opposite side of the globe from their homes.

No one dare to disclose one tittle that would bring those lawless upstarts (as too many of them are) under disgrace. If bystanders should even cast a look, or murmur from sympathy, they are immediately tucked up. Imagine, if you can, any situation more horrible.

Not that we object to the principle, the plan is a good one, and we should like to see *ten* thousand apprentices, instead of *one*. It is the best place for one half the boys we see daily, in the Streets. But we are opposed to placing youth where there is so much cruelty exercised, as there is our Navy, under its present organized condition.

There is but one remedy for this evil that we know of, and that is, to have none in command over those apprentices generally, but men of *honor*, *mildness* and *education*. A man of honor is always a man of humanity.

The Secretary has another remark which is but too true viz.

"Great difficulty is experienced in the enlistment of seamen. To what cause this should be attributed I am unable to say—and, consequently, I am not prepared to suggest any remedy."

We can tell him the cause of the difficulty. It is caused by the reports of ill treatment, made by those seamen whose enlistment has expired, whom no inducement—not even double pay, could persuade to return to the service.

The treatment complained of is the following, viz—brutal and wonton barbarity, by whipping with the *colt*—(now in disuse, having, by order of the Secretary, Paulding, the first knowledge of the fact reaching him through our paper) and the cat without mercy and without law—*damaged food*—*stint* of food, and *water*, as a punishment, while they had plenty aboard!

And what was all this for? and by whom was this inhuman treatment inflicted? Without *trial*, and without the semblance of *fault!* Where was the Commodore? We answer, the punishment was inflicted by the inferior officers without the knowledge of the Commodore, he being ashore, or perhaps enjoying himself with his wine and his friends, or taking his *siesta* in his state room, while the inferiors, lieutenants, &c. of three hundred men, were tucking up for their amusement, being in full command, if a man looked awry, or even turned his head, for as to words he dare not utter them in the presence of these brief authority men. "STRIP," was the word.

These low upstarts, conscious of their own meanness, conceived they were despised by men much their superior, say "You look sulky, sir," tuck this fellow up, and give 30 on 40 with the colt (a great raw-hide thong, large as the stock of a wagon-whip, bringing the blood at every lick) they were no ways particular on the subject of stripes, generally 10 or 15 more than the law directs—midshipmen and seamen all tasted the colt. This has been the difficulty in procuring seamen.

By the way, we should like to know the *name* of the person or persons who ordered this barbarous instrument of punishment—the colt, to be used in our Navy—if he be not already gone to answer for his sins, he ought to be sent there. It has tended to bring our Navy into disgrace, and to alienate our seamen from the service—therefore, the sooner a new code of laws and regulations recommended by the Secretary of the Navy is formed, the better.

It may be asked how we obtained this knowledge? We received it from the men themselves, several of whom are now in this city, quite respectable men, whom we knew from childhood. They served on board the *North Carolina*, under Com. *Ballard*, in the three years cruize in the Pacific squadron, most of the time off Callao.

We met with Com. B, [whom we have known some years] in this city, last fall, and introduced the subject at once, when he solemnly declared, in the presence of several gentlemen, he never knew a word of the matter till he saw it in the papers, or our paper, after landing at New York, and upon investigating the matter, he found it to be true, and acknowledged his faults of duty, in allowing such conduct under his command.

The Commodore is a pleasant good natured man, and we are certain would not suffer a dog to be treated with cruelty, if he knew it. But a commander *ought* to KNOW and PRACTICE his DUTY.

So far Commodore B.'s conduct is highly consurable, as the effect has proved

Now if this man, one of the best and most gentlemanly officers that we know [which is about seven] in command, has suffered such gross violations upon the rights of justice and humanity, toward the brave defenders of *our* rights, what may we suppose has occurred under other commanders, differing from him as wide as the poles!

The seamen of the North Carolina who stopped in New York) kept a *log*, which can no doubt be obtained by the Navy department, or the Navy committees in Congress.* There are fine men, we observe, on both committees of Congress. We should be in a pretty situation in case of a war, with vessels without men, and guns that "won't fire.

The Board of Naval Commissioners are strongly charged with mismenagement in naval affairs. They had better be dispensed with, or abridged in their powers—this business cannot be attended to too soon

Since these disclosures have been made, orders have been issued that no private in the service shall be punished [that is whipped] without a court martial. Now we think it wrong to whip freemen at all—ways enough can be found to punish men without this savage and disgusting practice. It cows men, and breaks their spirit.

Put a fool's CAP on them, or put them in a dungeon on bread and water, or any thing, to mortify them, should they fail in their duty. But to whip freemen nearly to death for amusement, has NO PARALLEL IN HISTORY!

(*To be Continued.*)

* There was some stir in New York on this subject, after the men were discharged from the North Carolina. But the matter was suddenly hushed up, it was *supposed* though the influence of the Navy Commissioners.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 16, 1841.

"Last evening, the General Missionary meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place at the Church on Fifth street. Besides the established visiting clergymen present, I noticed the Rev. Messrs. Hawley, Stringfellow and Bean. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Dana, of Alexandria, which was followed by addresses from the Rev. Mr. Corder, secretary and general agent to the Board of Missions, Rev. M. Shaw, of your city. The two former gentlemen acquitted themselves in a handsome and appropriate manner—and, in regard to the latter, it is sufficient to state that it was one of his happiest efforts—sublime in conception, and happy in delivery. He advocated the cause of Missions with the zeal of an apostle—and, at the conclusion, a liberal collection was taken up in aid of the cause of Domestic Missions.—*Balt. Sun.*

One would be apt to suspect those Episcopalians, like their brethren, the Presbyterians, put more belief in MONEY, and MONEY MEETINGS, than they do in their God. "Domestic missions." What does that mean? To convert those robbers and murderers at home? This will be a source of much rejoicing throughout the country. If their object be any thing but money [which we cannot think they would have the effrontery to strive to carry on] they ought to have done their work *first*, and then apply for pay as other professions do. It is the worst way in the world to pay before hand, as the citizens of the U. S. have found to their sorrow, and loss of life and property.

We observe rather more than common stir amongst the Episcopalians. "What 'want?" Save souls in the Army and Navy. We suspect all this is preparatory to the big meeting in June. Now these gentlemen had better take a word of advice from a friend, and convert the PEOPLE first, and the Army and Navy afterwards.

From the Washington Globe.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Mr. CUSHING came forward at the close of the extra session, and bears his testimony against the doings of the Whigs, [his brethren, not only in their legislation, but in their caucuses.

Mr. CUSHING went beyond our editorial surmises, and gave positive proof, avowing that he had himself been driven, by the caucus drill, to support obnoxious measures, which he took occasion to condemn as soon as he be put off his party trammels.

Mr. WISE opens this session with a counter manifesto to the Whig address, which called out Mr. CUSHING'S. He throws the latter into the shade. The Virginia philippic makes the Massachusetts exposition wear the appearance of fenity and forbearance. Both together reduce the editorials of the Globe, which the Whigs denounced for excessive vindictive party asperity, to a tameness, by comparison, which we are mortified to think may argue, &c. &c.

Pray don't grieve Messrs. of the Globe, Mr. Cushing, and "Mr. Wise" are not the whole world—they can neither make a Globe nor destroy one.

THE REFERENCE BOOK BY E. F. BROWN.

This is a pretty little book of 72 pages, and will be found the best and most usefully compiled publication we have ever seen published in this city. It will be found extremely convenient to strangers visiting *Washington*.

APOLOGY.

With sentiments of great respect Mrs. Royall humbly craves pardon of *Mr. O. de A. Santangelo*, for publishing his private letter to her, accompanying Mr. S.'s letter addressed to President Tyler.

By mere chance it was sent to the office [being on the same sheet] without being crossed.

Mrs. *R.* begs leave to tender Mr. O. de *S.* and his amiable lady her best wishes for their happiness.

A CAPITAL STORY.—A capital story about a dinner, following a militia muster 'down erst,' which the General gave to his staff and to his staff and other officers, of his command, but to which many of the 'rank and file' invited themselves, swelling the number to forty-two. The General, however, felt strongly inclined to do the handsome thing, and foot the bill, if it were not too savage, and accordingly sent Corporal N. to reconnoitre the landlady's calculation. Between the Corporal and the hostess, the following dialogue ensued—Ma'am, the General wants to know the damage for his dinner. Landlady—Why, on sich a day as this, I 'spose we ought to get a little more than common, because you know, of the extra trouble, and sich a confusion—but seeing its the Gin'ral we'll make it low, and only say fifteen shillin. Corporal—What! fifteen shillings for a dinner!! Landlady—O, no, dear—not altogether for a dinner for two-and—three—pence goes for baiting his hoss—and prime oats he had, too, I guess. Corpotal—Well, what do you calculate to charge me and the rest of us a piece? Landlady—Why, the same, to be sure—fifteen shillin. Corporal—Me fifteen shillings! Why, I haven't any horse? Landlady—I know that—but you have had the honor of dining with the Gineral and the *Field* officers! and I reckon that's about equal to baiting a hoss—ain't it!

When the late Lord Clive was a boy, and once was walking with a schoolfellow through Drayton market, the two lads stopped to look at a butcher killing a calf. 'Dear me Bobby,' said the lad, 'I would not be a butcher for all the world.' 'Why, I should not much like it,' said Clive, 'it's a dirty beggarly business—but I'd a plaguy deal rather be a butcher than a calf.'

Now Simon, hold your head.

Yes, what's the matter?

I want you to tell me when a poet's like a man affected by flattery.

When his books don't sell, I guess.

Pretty near, old man—it is when he feels sic o-fancy.

La! *hum*—yes.—[Rich. Star.

COOL. During a trial for assault and battery, in one of the courts in Maryland, the prosecutor in the case being under examination, was interrogated by the Judge, as to what he was doing when the defendant struck him. 'Eating a hunk of gingerbread,' replied he. 'Well,' continued the Judge, 'what you do when he struck you?' 'I went on eating my gingerbread, sir.'

Sentiment.—'Behold, my Flora, how glorious Nature looks in her bloom? The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers.'

'Yes, Charles—I was thinking of the same thing. Those flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!'

ANIMAL SAGACITY AND RETALIATION.—At Wonersh, near Guildford, the seat of Lord Grantley, a lady was drinking in the lake, when one of the swans suddenly flew upon it and pulled the poor animal into the water, where it held it until it was drowned. This act of atrocity was noticed by the other deer in the park, and they took care to revenge it the first opportunity. A few days after, the swan happening to be on land, was surrounded and attacked by the whole herd, and presently killed.

POETRY.

[COMMUNICATED]

TO FLORA.

Morning hath twin'd her rosy wreath,
Round Heaven's eternal brow,
Soft as the bud whose radiant hues,
Rise, when the glad winds blow
On Oman's amaranthine shore,
Young flowers, whose childhood seems
A vision of youth's silver dreams.
Look where the queen of verdure stands,
So soft, so sweet, on Oman's strands!
Come FLORA, with thy deep blue eye,
Oh! come with all thy glories here!
Come with thy rainbow from on high,
Kissing the cradle of the year.

AN ADMIRER.

TO MISS G.——.

Swelling waves upon the deep.
Murmur oft, when thou dost sleep—
Little bird and busy bee
Hum their softest notes for thee;
Cooling gales, with voices low,
Through the tree-tops gently blow—
When in slumber thou dost lie,
All things love thee—so do I.

When thou wak'st the sea will pour
Treasures for thee to the shore—
And the earth, in plant and tree,
Bring fruit and flowers forth for thee—
While the glorious stars above
Shine on thee like treasuring love—
From the ocean, earth and sky,
All things love thee—so do I.

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him replied, 'He had nothing to say, as to much had been said about it already.'

CUSTOM. Be not so bigoted in any custom as to worship it at the expense of truth. All is custom that goes on in continuity, But all customs are not alike beneficial to us.

'MY compliments and the pleasure of your company to Thanksgiving"—as the man said to the Turkey, 'I feel a KILLING sense of your kindness,' as the Turkey said in return.

WONDERFUL *Prosperity.*—A Texas editor, speaking of the tremendous success of his paper, says—During the past two months, three new subscribers have been added to our list, and we have received one gallon of whiskey for inserting a couple of marriage notices.'

More Absence of Mind.—It is reported that a Judge intending to sentence a prisoner to be hanged, pronounced sentence on the sheriff and discharged the prisoner.

In another case, a man intending to steal a sheep, got a great dog by the ears.

Native Simplicity—We were not a little amused, a few days since, while travelling in Illinois, in company with a young 'sucker,' who had never visited St. Louis, or perhaps, never been out of sight of home, until then. On coming within view of the city, he rose up in the wagon and exclaimed, 'Lord, dad, are all them houses?' 'Yes,' was dad's reply. 'And do folks live in all these houses?' 'Yes.' 'Thunder and lightning,' exclaimed the boy, 'what a heap of pork it must take to feed 'em all.'

Dolly's very last.—I say, Dolly dear, you have been in Rome?' inquired Lady Gay of her husband, the other day:

'Oh—I—yes, I have been in Rome,' replied Dolly.

'Well dear, did you go to the Coliseum while there?'

'Ah me—that is—I don't quite remember oh yes, I did call to see 'em, but they warn't at home.'

'You are the handsomest lady I ever saw,' said a gentleman to one of the fair sex.

'I wish I could say as much for you.'

'You could, Madam, if you paid as little regard for the truth as I do.'

King George the Third is said never to have been a minute behind any of his appointments. Another of our kings, by his dilatory habits, fixed on his name the disgraceful stigma. 'Ethelred the Unready.'

The celebrated Lord Nelson said, he owed all his success in life to being, for every appointment, a quarter of an hour beforehand.

'My son,' said an affectionate mother to her son (who resided at a distance, and expected in a short time to be married,) 'you are getting very thin.'—'Yes, mother,' he replied, 'I am, and when you see me next, I think you may see my rib,'

NEW GROCERY.

Mr JAMES GIVEN has the honor to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has just opened a Grocery Store in that noted building on Penn Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, formerly occupied by Mr. Dunn as a furniture store, and latterly by the office of the Native American, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, with every article in the Grocery line.

$100 REWARD.

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For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the uretha of either sex.

In no case has this medicine been know to fail, to effect a permanent cure, and too in the shortest possible time. Should this medicine fail to effect a cure where it has been taken according to directions, return the empty vial and get back the money Why then spend both time and money with such quack nostrums as cannot be depended upon; when, for $1, you can purchase a pleasant, sure, and speedy cure, composed solely of vegetable substance? One hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will produce a medicine to equal this compound, or who will prove that it contains any mineral substance whatever.

☞For sale in Washington city by Robert Patterson, corner 9th and the Avenue and Charles C, Stott, corner of 7th street and the avenue; and by H. Wade on 7th street, and by J. & W. Young jr.

In Georgetown by John L. Kidwell.

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BOARDING HOUSE,

Pennsylvania Avenne,
NEARLY OPP. BROWN'S HOTEL,
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FRESH
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

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Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,
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Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

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Remember the genuine as described below. This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel. British Consul Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have, the name of L. M SOMSTOCK, or the signature of CO STOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor

LOOK HERE! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose) requires to be applied two

As it only during the season, which other time to destroy, and keep the will be sufficient, &c. free from insects steads, lards

every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in quare bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and a Georgetown by O M. Linthicum.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum. $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

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PROPOSALS
FOR
PUBLISING BY SUBSCRIPTION

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This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without sporessing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willing. Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Union. N. Y.;—r.T Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hand, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating an drinking way. Gentlemen will please ca and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transcients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in gentha for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington. D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

THE GENUINE VEGEABLE PILLS—An effectual cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet's Strictures, &c. &c. Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been the most effectual, as they have never been known to fail to effect a perfect cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerful in their action, and may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box. For dale by & W Young, jr. C Stott, corner of 7th street and the ave e; C T and T et Jardella, corner of 12th a the avenue p Wade on 7th street.

Georgetown, O by Linthic

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Penn avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half street where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Fitderick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, to Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at that place or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the est.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on e arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skiltul and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of he class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellngs, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head, King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles the discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity and that every motion, in all matter whether in its largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action of each produces disease of the organs or limbs, which is to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action of an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them the symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under instructions contained in the work which accompanies that without the aid of a physician, and the medicine used with perfect safety and success, hindering dieting or inconvenience, or any other father advice, than this work affords. Price 10, for sale at

Corner between Browns and Gadsbys

THORPE'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILIA.—For Purifying the Blood, and all the chronic diseases, Scorfula, King's Evil: and Venereal Diseases, such as brought on by improper use of *Mercury*, &c. Consumption Gout, Scurvy, Cancer, Affections the ts ,Lungs, and all affections of the Ski Tetter, Biles, Ring-worm, Scald Head, Dutch Pimples and Eruptions, and breaking out of the skin. This Extract is also an excellent spring medicine, as it purifies the blood, and removes all pimples, &c. from he skin—at the same time renders the complexion in a fair and healthy condition.

For sale by J & W Young, C Stotts, corner of 7th street and the avenue; H David D Wageher, of *Easton*, Pa.

Wade, on 7th stree, C I & Jardelli corner 12th street and the avenue.

Georgetown, by O. Linthicum.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY JOHNSON & SMITH. No. 6 George street, [between 6th and 7th.] keep constantly on hand ype, Presses, Printin the and Printing Materials of every desptionion.

The following are the prices of Printing Types, at six months credit, for approved iasper, or at a discount of 7 1-2 per cent. for cash.

ROMAN AND ITALI

	lb.		
Pearl	40	Double G. Prim	38
Nonpareil	84	Double Paragon	38
Minion	75	Canno n	34
Brevier	66	Four line Pica	32
Bourgeois	46	Five line Pica	34
Long Primer	42	Six line Pica	
Pica	38	Most of the	
English	38	Six line Pica	
Great Primer	38	and larger, are	
Paragon	38	cut on wood,	
Double Pica	38	and are from	
Double English	38	5 to 37 1-2 1cts	
		per letter.	

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restorig and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It lso removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefitto the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

o be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

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NEARLY OPP. BROWN'S HOTEL,

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COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, New York

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins eady made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed from 7th street to Pa. Avenue, between 3d and 4th street, below the UNION TAVERN, below, where he has the honor to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice every variety of article in his line; Cakes of every description, Candies in every varietyof Fruit, Nuts, &c. H. BARNS

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

ehe proprietor has removed to the south sid, of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by CCOLTMAN, where he will be happy to enntrtain his old customers and strangers

DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successfu carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, end provided with good beds and stables.

Cabinea, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory

AND

UPHOLSTER

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in itsvarious branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pnnsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads

Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)

Centre, side, colmn, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables

Wardrobes Bedsteads

Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs

Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of whic are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture new will give us a call.

nerals attended to.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA.--

NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON S.C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Capta will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the mos approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reac there by the Norfolk packets in full time Passage through from Philadelphia

Baltimore

Norfolk

Ticke may be had at the Baltimore Steam boat office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut treets and at the Norfolk, Steamboat Office, Baltimore end of spear wharf.

GERMAN HOTEL;

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL,

Pennsylvania Avenue bet. 12th and 13th sts.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long established house, for its convenience, and comfortable apartments little need be said. he subscriber, also ong known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants.

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

sept. 23, 1840.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISING BY SUBSCRIPTION

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CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

THORPE'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. A sovereign remedy in cases of Bilious Indigestion, or sour Stomach: Dyspepsia, such as loss of Appetite; Nausea, or Sickness at the Stomach Costiveness; Languid lowness of Spirits, Giddiness; Palpitation of the Hear

For cleansing the stomach and removing the bile they stand unrivalled; they are also an excellent preventative of all disorders originating from a foul stomach.

They are mild in their action, and purge but little, and are an excellent purifier of the blood.

N. B. These Pills contain no Mercury whatever, and may be taken without regard to diet and exposure.

For sale by J & W Young, jr; Charles Stott, corner of 7th and the avenue; H Wade on 7th street; and by C & J Fardella, corner of 12th street and the avenue Washington City.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE FOR PHOTOGRAPHING